THE PARIS MASSACRE.

A Trail of Fire and Blood and a History of Horror.

HOW THE HOSTAGES WERE SLAUGHTERED

What It Takes to Satisfy French Vengeance.

FIRE, SWORD AND POISON.

Details of the Terrible Scenes of the Seven Days' Struggle.

THE BUTCHERY IN THE STREETS.

Every Form of Horror and Every Exaggeration of Cruelty.

A MASS OF DEAD BODIES.

.The Abbe Lamazon's Story of the Escape from La Roquette.

THE MURDER OF THE ARCHBISTOP.

A Tale of Misfortune Unprecedented in History.

PARIS, May 29, 1871. Chased from pillar to post, the skunk has been wounded and then killed. The civil war is ended. Over 40,000 insurgents have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners during the seven days' struggle, and probably more than 100,000 will be prisoners in the end. On both sides I estimate the losses as follows:-Killed, 25,000; wounded, 40,000; burning of property in Paris, 1,000,000,000 francs; loss of property outside, 200,000,000 francs; loss of rents, injury to business and depreciation of credit, 300,000,000 francs. Thus France has not only lost 1,500,000,000 france by direct subtraction, but the cost of her immense armies, the clogging of all departments of industry and the stopping of merchandise, the diffithe intense hostility manifested toward foreigners, together with ferocity and brutally shown in these streets—all must induce the most terrible pational despair when France comes to deal practically with her difficulties. Over 1,800 years since Christ, and the world has never seen such a week as the last one here. There has been EVERY FORM OF TORTURE,

every enaggeration of crueity. Age, sex, sickness or natural deformity has kept none from the ruthless brutality of a mad populace, and the cool savagery of undisciplined soldiery. The Commune, the first to break last Sunday night, has been narrowing its circumference every day, and at the same time the chances of escape of the hostages remaining in its hands, and whom, too, it murdered and put to death. The Archbishop, the third of the last three who have died violent deaths, has gone to his long sleep; and the curé of Madeleine, Jecker, of Mexican notoriety and sixty-nine poor and worthy priests, whose only

THE TERRIBLE MURDERS OF THE HOSTAGES.

The horrible news I sent you by telegraphy stating that the Archbishop of Faris, Bishop Maret, the Abbis Deguerry, curé of the Madeleine; the Abbis Olivin, Descondray and Aliard, and sixteen other priests; M. Bonjean, president of Cours de Cassartin; M. Jecker, banker; eleven nuns and about 1,200 men of order who would not fight for the Commune, had been murdered in Paris on Wednesday last-is not only confirmed, but certain details of the massacre are made public, almost discredit on account of their barbarity. If, however, they prove true, it volting that ever was heard, even in revolutionary France. It is impossible for me to eater into particulars; suffice it to say that the bodies of the unfortunate mariyes-for martyrs to the cause of order and religion they must in sober truth be called-were mutilated in a manner which the savages of Patagonia would shudder at. Before shooting the priests eleven of them were stripped stark naked and tied each to a nun, who was in like manner divested of every particle of dress. I dare not trust myself to comment upon these atrocities, but simply state what I have heard from excellent authority from an officer of standing who was tages were discovered, and who had the questioning of some of the demons in human form, who not only confessed to what they had done, but boasted louding of their devilish acts. After seeing this is it to be wondered at if MacMahon has ordered no quarter to be given to those who may be found fighting with arms in their hands, or who were convicted of throwing petroleum into the Paris houses? God be

and the revolution is, for the present at any rate stamped out. Its encroachments have ceased, and fis end has been swift and summary. But, even if killed to-morrow. I would not write one single line to delend the horrid butcheries practised by the government troops. No man who is a man can sta d by and see women shot and children from ten fourteen put to death and approve. It is not necessary to wait twenty years to tell the truth of the seven days' fighting and massacring in Paris. That truth must be known and told to-day. Even allowing that the leaders have been guilty of terrible, revolting crimes, as they have been, it forms no excuse for the terrible excesses of soldiers under the command of a great soldier and controlled by the will of one of the most eminent of living statesmen. Let me describe THE SYSTEM

A woman is taken with arms in her hands. She is not

sent off for trial-she is not given a moment's respite to prepare herself for eternity, but, worse than tae felon Traupmanu fared, she is torn from her children, divorced from her family, and in five minutes is as lifeless as a stone. Who is to blame for the children sacrificed? To be sure they have been mad incendiaries and have committed high crimes and misdemeanors. The mere boys have been caught FIRING HOUSES

and in feeding burning buildings with netroleura. But they knew not what they did. They were wild-they were crazed and set on by men who should be held responsible. Yet these boys have been led out and shot. Many instances have been fed out and shit. Many instances have been repeated to me by personal eye-witnesses, I do not believe that in a cooler moment such things could have occured. Even Frenchmen, suffering terriby from seeing their grandest city and choicest works destroyed, would not at another moment perhaps have done what they have. I blosh tor humanity when I write these facts, and yet they are too true.

tor humanity when I write these facts, and yet they are too true.

THE MASSACEE

is about over, and indequality is again partially restored. We who have been in Paris during the civil war as correspondents have been treated to at great deal of abuse because we have tried to get all the news, and for that reason have sustained relations not compromising with the Commune. The Americans in some cases have magnified, falsified and grossiy exaggerated these relations, from what motive I am unatile to understand, unless it is from a desire to gossip and be joyful. Two correspondents of the Heighth have been already arrested; but, thanks to the action of Mr. Washburne, they were immediately released, with apologies. If I felt at liberty to condefind their laik and gossip against Height correspondents as a deserves. I could write a history neither pleasant to record or read, but a great deal must be paraloned in this moment of mingled excusement, vengennee and exhibition, and a great deal must be paraloned in this moment of mangled excusement, vengennee and exhibition, and a great deal to alternymous accusers, who are masters of the foreign school of defamation.

A SAD SHORT.

Testerday there was the second and exhibition of the paraloned in the smoment of the paraloned in the smoment of the second and a great deal to alternymous accusers, who are masters of the foreign school of defamation.

be forgotten. Over ten thousand prisoners marched along the Boulevard to their destination—the inapority, perhaps, to death. So the end had come, and it bought out immense crowds, who waikel up and down the Bouevards.

In the evening the cafes were open, and all the flags were brought out in commemoration of order and the restoration of peace. All the journals were cried upon the streets, and you always hear the ring of the tars newsboys even it is be in the interval between courts described.

THE HORRORS OF THE WERK disposed many people to reflection and calminess,

between coups des canon.

disposed many people to reflection and calmness, and nome they moved. I walked along the Boulevard and watched the curious groups talking and discussing. Each seemed to be suspicious of the other; each knew not but the other might denoince, and each knew it would be humiliating and dangerous. I heard this morning of a son of a colonel in the regular army of Versailles who was arrested near a barricade, and notwithstanding his protest and his innocence he was taken and shot as an insurgent. I understand this sad mi-take has disposed the authorities to be more careful. An English ford was taken while he was on a barricade, being compelled to work. He was a major general in the British army, and though be exhibited his passport and proclaimed his standing, he was but in the convoy of prisoners and marched bare-headed to Versailles with the rest. I understand that an energetic note will be sent to the Foreign Oilice asking for indemnity. I know a Dutch genileman who always sits beside me at the dinner lat je. He was taken on Monday last while in his house, sitting with his slippers on—not allowed to but on any boots—and was put in with a baich of miserables and marched to Versailles and registered at the Camp of Satory. There he was detained for three days, and by a fortannic circumstance was released. His case is one in a hundred. Thus it goes on.

HORROR! HORROR!

Thus it goes on.

Horror! Horror!

At Luxembourg, in the park of Monceau, and in the square Tour St. Jaques, there are large trenches fined to the brink with human bodies, many of memoniy hair kilied and yet warra with life. Insurgents—men and women—with hands tied behind the back, are taken to the brink. There is a volley of missketry, the smoke clears away and the victims are engulied in the trenches. Horror! horror! And yet at Versailes they think that this summary vengeance is not half bloody enough.

And static venture is intended to the brink that this summary vengeance is not half bloody enough.

The Cataloute is intended that this summary vengeance is not half bloody enough.

American merchant of high reputation was arrested with ad his family. He resided at the Houlevard Haussmann, and a shot was fired from his house and wounded an officer of the line. An immense crowd immediately gathered around, and it soon grew to be an excited mob. The captain of the arrondissement immediately put the house under requisition and searched it, and arrested a Poilsh geotherman residing therein. The American merchant was roughly handled by the cowardly mob, but loriumately escaped any serious injury. Such is the condition of affairs to-day. What it may be to-morrow no one can tell. I believe all is eaining down and that the moment of good feeling is not ar distant; but I wish to emphasize this whole letter by saying that the behavior of the Commune towards the hostages and of the army towards the prisoners has been the most disgraceful that stands against the record of any people of the civilized world.

Through the Streets.

Yesterday circulation was allowed in nearly every

these apprehensions without any foundation." This paper is rather Orientist, and says minor in praise of that family.

THE FERLING TOWARDS THE GERMANS. IS more hostile than ever. Some proofs and rumors tend to admit that the Prussians have had a nand in the civil war. I take the following from the Paris Journal of May 29:—"The smoke of our war with Prussia excited the desires of adventurers and brought all at once in our great and unfortunate capital specimens of all European races. One could see filing along our streets before our eyes Russians, Italians, Greess, Valaques, Begians, Hollanders and a iew abandoned Turks, but, above all, the Poies. Truly we had the scum of Europe, and among them more than one friend of M. Bismarck and more than one agent of Bonapartism, and in neither case are they exempt from being a Communist or an incendiar;" The same journar states that the papers of General Dombrowski have been felzed and contain many things that will interest the government and bring to justice several persons who have been duping the government. It says, "Victory is gained, but the contest is not yet at an end." The Libertd, Le Sicce, Puis, Journal, La Politque, Petit Journal, are daily published here and at Versailles.

Fears are entertained that Rochefort will be shot, One hundred and sixteen priests have been done away with. The number of prisoners captured is

Fears are entertained that Rochefort will be shot. One hundred and sixteen priests have been done away with. The number of prisoners captured is estimated at 38,000. Court martial is held in the Luxembourg and the Charlett. The Champs de Mara is filled with artiliery and cannon. Very little gas is used in the city, and for eight days very few screens have been lighted. All the churches are open, and the remaining priests go out in their clerical robes. All the schools are opened, and the streets are being repaired and cleaned.

Another Correspondent's Account-The Scener is Paris and the Collapse of the Commune-Processions of Friseners-A Stort! A Mort!-

Fury of the Mob-French Vengennee.

Panis, May 23, 1571.

The insurrection is writing in its double agony.

At Believnie and in the graveyard of Pere in Chaise a tew desperate men are still defending taemselves like while beings at bay, but the insurrection is virtually crushed in the mammoth toils that have been thrown around it. Another effort, another tightening Yesterday there was the colur: it was one never to men who have ruled Paris for two months, on of the deadly coil, another convulsive quiver, and the

whom the eyes of the world have been rivered in frightened curiosity, whose figures have appeared like glants moving in the smoke and battle of this bloody drama, will have passed away from the stage forever, leaving behind them a trail of fire and

at the memory of which future generations will shudder. Bergeret is dead; his charred remains have been found in the ruins of some building he had probably fired-a violent, desperate man to the last; Dombrowski dead of nis wounds, with the words "C'est pour Pologne" upon his lips; Cinseret, nobody knows where; Delescluze dead; Milliere dead; Raoul Rigault dead, after murdering Chandey, of the Siècle; Wobleski a prisoner; Rochefort a prisoner; some shot in the street, with the cry of "Vive la Commune" to the last, dying like heroes; others basely crawling in the mud, clasping the knees of their executioners and begging that mercy they had refused to others. They have passed away in the smoke and roar of the battle, leaving the gay and beautiful Paris little better than a mass of smouldering ruins. It is

A TERRIBLE LESSON
for the French people. Will they profit by it? Will they not learn at least to lay aside their individual egotism, their habitual intolerance, that personal arrogance which says, "I am right; you are canaille and must be trampled down," and learn to listen to an adversary, to reason with him, to hear his ideas at least, and if he is wrong convince, but not to shoot

A little concession on one side, a little modera-tion on the other and this difficulty could have been arranged and this war avoided and Paris saved But neither party would compromise, neither would cede an inch from its original position, neither would consider that its opponents might have some show of justice, and that in any case they were all listened to. And the destruction of Paris is the con-

Frenchmen, having equal rights and should be seanence...Vandalism the more shameful, done as character is intolerance—that is, egotism. Will they ever learn to correct it? Will they not learn at last that in some case it may cost more to crush an opponent than to convince him? But even as I write news comes that the great collapse has at last taken place.

crow in mensurely galacter apound, and a source for the local collection of a searched by an article of the programment and the programment articles in the control collection of adults to clay, What it cannot be control of a aftern to clay, what it cannot agree and that the money of good feet to control of a aftern to clay, which it cannot agree and that the money of good feet to control of a aftern to clay, which it cannot agree and the total of the articles to the control of any people of the clay of the control of the control of any people of the clay of the control of any people of the clay of the control of any people of the clay of the control of any people of the clay of the control of any people of the clay of the control of any people of the clay of the control of any people of the clay of the control of the

from these assassins, we can never be too greatful," said they and offered him a good breakfast. But he had no sooner eaten his soup than he was taken with violent convulsions, and he only escaped death because they had given him so much poison that its effect was counteracted by the violence of its operation. The whole family were shot. Near the Madeleine a woman came to a post of soldiers, which had just been established, and demanded to see the officer in command to ask his protection. When he appeared she drew a revolver and shot him dead. His soldiers, of course, executed summary vengeance upon her. In another street, near the Boulevard Haussmaun, a woman was arrested in the middle of the fight for making signs to the Communists to retire, because they were on the point of being surrounded. When asked what she was doing, she replied boldly that she was informing her friends of their danger. An officer ordered her to kiss the tricolor. She took it, spat upon it and trampled it under foot, and was immediately led out and shot. And although the insurrection is almost crushed these SCENES OF TERROR

are still going on in every part of the city.

When the procession of prisoners of which I have previously spoken arrived at the Arenue de l'Imperatrice General Gollifet rode along the lines, and selecting a certain number from each squad until he had about one hundred, ordered them off to the Bois de Boulogne. The poor wretches seemed to know what was coming, for many of them went off wringing their hands and uttering cries of despair. They were shot in the Bois de Boulogne. They avow their intention of shooting every man taken with arms in his hands.

Without stopping to inquire how a man can be taken alive as long as he continues to fight, I would only infer from this that the real slaughter of prisoners has only just commenced. I have seen at least 19,000 of them who had been forced to turn their coats, the mark by which they are designated for death, and there must be many more. Will French fevenige be equal t

The Assassination of the Archbis'tep of Paris and Thirty Other Hostages. [Paris (May 28) correspondence London Standaed.] The murder of the Archbishop of Paris and most of the other companions of his captivity is fully confried, although the Versailles papers still think proper to deny it. Full particulars of this tragic affair are supplied by two eye witnesses, prisoners themselves, whose escape from the fate of the other "hostages" seems little less than miraculous. One of these, M. Eyrard, a sergeant major in the National

suard, was arrested on the 3d of April, and after sundry previous removals from one prison to another was, on the 22d inst. that is precisely a week ago, transferred to La Roquette with thirty-five other prisoners, the Archbishop and Abbé Deguerry being among them. Mgr. Darvoy occupied cell No. 21, while M. Evrard was quartered a few doors off, at cell No. 26. With great difficulty the reverend prelate obtained the favor of having a table and a chair in his room. On Wednesday, the 2th, at half-past seven in the evening, the governor of the prison, one Lefrançais, who was qualified for the post by a sojourn et six years at the hulks, entered that part of the fail where the hostages were confined at the head of fifty National Guards. The cells were then opened and the Archbishop, Frestident Bonjean, Abbé Allard, Pere du Coudray, Père Clerc and Abbé Deguerry were called out and led to the broad circular road that divides the building from the outer waits of the prison. On their way they had to pass between a double line of National Guards who heaped upon them threats and insults of the coarest kind. Accompanied by the claunor and hootings of these wretches the prisoners were taken to a court-yard close to the sick ward of the prison, where a firing party had been stationed belorehand. Monsigneur Dar oy advanced and addressed a few feeling words of forgiveness and compassion to his executioners, and two of them actually knelt before him and implored his pardon, but the others rushed at them, and began insulting the prisoners so fearfully that their commander himself was shocked at it, and exclaimed, "lous etcs ici pour fustier ers gens la, et non pas pour les enquentier." This silenced these ruflans, who proceeded to load their arms. The prisoners were shot one at a time. The first was Pere Aliard, then Monseigneur Darroon, and so on to the ead; the venerable Abbe Deguerry was the last executed, and for one moment his firmness seemed to desert him, but it was but a passing qualm, due nore to his state of health and

How a Number of the Hostages Escaped Death-A Generous Jailer-The Commune Driven from La Roquette by the Hostages-

The following is a thrilling account written by the Abbé Lamazou, Vicar of the Madeleine, of the escape of the prisoners from La Roquette:-

cape of the prisoners from La Roquette:—

Pauls, May 28, 1871.

We left the prison of La Roquette this morning to the number of ten ecclesiastics, forty policemen and eight-two soldiers, having escaped death through miracles of boldness and sung roist. A prisoner of the Committee of Public Safety at the Condergerie, at Mazas and La Roquette, I will safety at the Condergerie, at Mazas and La Roquette, I will be sober of details for the present as to the revolving facts which took place in this latter prison and which secure it beneforth a high rank among the many spots celebrates in our history for the horrors perceivated there. I will, however, mention one. A wice at the Church of Notre Dams des Victoires and myself spent half an hour on Thursday, the 28th of May, preparing to be shot. It was only a false alarm, and the agents of the Commune who were charged with those amiable invitations composed those who were tavored with them by assuring them that what took place to-day must inevitably come off to-morrow. One of our neighbors was to be tried before a court marrial, sitting within the prison walls, and which consisted of citizens conspicuous for their ferocity or their brutish stupidity.

After he atroctous execution of the Archbishop of Parls, of the Cure of the Maddelene, of President Honjean, of M. Allard, and the Jesuit Fathers Clair and du Coulary, which took place on the 24th, without any pretext any trial, in presence of a decagate from the Commune, whose only warrant was the revolver in his fist, and a mob of National Guards, who manifested their feelings by revolving insults; without any respect for the bodies of those noble victims, who were scripped of their cloikes and flung in a trench at Charonne, it was evident that the grotesque proceedings of the Commune were about to be followed by destructive and bloody deeds, and that the hostages who had been taken from Maxas to La Roquete on the morrow of the currence of the Vervallies troops into Paris were destined to undergo the same fats.

On Friday

treat it os repetition of the sequencer against us the National Guards appointed to shoot us went up to the third floor and Guards appointed to shoot us went up to the third floor and informed us that the prison was about to be blown up, or set on fire by the terribe battery in Pere is Chaise; they set fire to one of our barrieades to stife us with the smoke, but we soon contrived to put the Bre out. One detail I must not one to the one of the individuals, who was brandshing his masket in the most cynical manner, was one of the convicts under sentence of death awaiting his execution at La. Roquette when the advent of the Commune made a free man of him. Our energetic remains one frightened the people of the Commune, who evacuated the prison gates were closed upon them. We were nearly savel, thanks to the ront that followed; but a portion of the mob which remained outside La Roquette bezan shouting, "For a Lipue," and shouting that they wanted merely to release the prisoners. Four ecclesisatics and eighteen soliders allowed themselves to be taken in by these promises. They went out and were immediately butchered, and the bodies of the four priests were placed on the top of an adjoining burricade in fieu of sandbags. During the night strict watch was kept, and the threatening shouts outside alarmed nobody. At last, on Sinnlay, the 28th, at dawn, the Bic hirling of the Versanilles troops, whose rattle we istened to with feelings better understood than described, amounced the approach of our deliverers. At a quarter past five the barricade opposite La Roquette was carried at the first rush, and the machines took possession of the prison. We were thus restored to like in the most cruci that can be inagimed. Receive, &c.

About LaMAZOU, Vicar of the Madeleine.

A correspondent of the London Dally Telegraph gives the following copy of a report by a "Volunteer

of the Seine;"—
The Brigade Pradier's f General Grenter's division, composed of volunteers of the Seine, the Tentu battain of chasseurs and Fritysfirst and Seventy-second of the line, left their encampment at the Church Ste. Trincet de Paul at four A. A. one Steine, the Tentu battain, example the tenture of the Brigade and the Church Ste. Trincet de Paul at four A. A. one Steine areas, and the forthern Railway station, example the tenture of the stress and the stress at the tenture of the Finder and the large slaughter-houses and the four kets at La Villette. The Fifty-fourth regiment of the First brigade had attacked barrieades early in the morning. They now took the heights by assault under a terrible fire. The street pavement was putied up. The street were covered with much for it was raining heavily. Fifty insurgents, taken prisoners, were shelt immediately in the slaughter houses. Pradier's brigade then relieved the First brigade which had so brilliandly taken the Belleville heights, and continued the forward movement. As night was falling the volunteers of the Seine and chasseurs carried some positions in the front, established themselves anceessfully on the barrieades in the Rues de Bellevule, ets Lilias, du Pre, de Bois, de Romainville, de Paris, the Route Mittaire, the Rue de Belivulle and the Place des Fetes. The brigade took 540 pisoners, ten red flags, several cannons and mitraitieurs, innumerable rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. Loss of the Versaillais sight. The captain of the third company of the volunteers, an other of the Legion of Honor, was killed at the head of his men. At the barricade in the Place des Fetes and issurgent, wearing the uniform of the artiliery of the National Guard, lost his way. Falling among the Versaillais he said to the captain of the second company of the Volunteers of the Seine, "Our cannons cannot hold out; give me a

Another Account of the Massacre of the

Hestages.
The Archbishop of Paris died with the serence courage of a martyr. In answer to the insults of his executioners he said, "Do not prefane the word liberty: it is to us alone it belongs, for we shall die for inberty and faith." On Tuesday the Archbishop and his fellow captives were transferred from the prison of Mazas to that of La Roquette. The following is the despatch of General Borel acquainting the government with the particulars as far as they have been ascertained:-

have been ascertained:—
Account of the persons of mark shot by the Commune on Wednesday evening, the 2th of May, and details respecting their execution: "Monsiegneur Darbuy, Archbishop of Paris; M. Köngen, President in the Cour de Cassation; the Abbe de Guerry, care of the Mancleine; Ducouliray, a Jesuit father; Ciery, a Jeant father; Ducouliray, a Jesuit father; Ciery, a Jeant father; Aliani, also a Jesuit father; in all, six victims shot on Wednosday evening. On the night beween Priday ann Saturday at the control of the second of the second

and their bodies carried to the Mairic of the Twentieth arron-dissement. The sixteen others, with a group of thirty-eight gendgrmes, were taken to Perci is Chalse at night, under the pretext of being transferred to another place of connement, and were theft shot. Four others, whose names are un-known, were shot on Saturday. They formed part of the list of twenty names. The total thus known comprises sixty-four vicinus. On Saturday the sarviving prisoners were about to be shot by the Commune, which had established its

tresses, however, being of wool, preserved them, so that they were not much burnt.

A hundred soldiers who had remained in the hands of the Commune when the barracks of Prince Eugene were captured formed among themselves a very sold nucleus of resistance, and at five o clock on Isaturiasy evening the Commune, se zed with a sudden panic, fiel, carrying off with them the moner chest, and directing their flight to the Mairie of the Twentieth arrondissement.

There still at this moment must be remaining in this prison—first, 100 soldiers from the hospitals, &c., who had refused to take up arms at the command of the Commune; secondy, 15 ecclesiastics; thirdly, 54 **prince de ville.

The director of the prison, appointed by the Commune, No. 20. He sized vestreday with the Commune. It was he who was the instigator of the flor egainst the pomplers of La Villatte, in the affair of "General" Eudes.

Le General de Division, Chef d'Etat.

MacMahon's Proclamation-"Paris is Delivered." INHABITANTS OF PARIS.—The army-of France has come to save you. Paris is delivered. Our so, diers carried at four o'clook the last positions occupied by the insurgents. To-day the contest is ended. Order, work and security are about to revive, MACMAHON (Duke of Magenta). The Marshal Commanding-tu-Chief. Headquarrers, May 28, 1871.

RUNNING NOTES --- POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The State Temperance Convention in Wisconsin was attended by ten persons of both sexes, two tom-cats and a little yellow dog. It did not amount to

A Southern paper says Jeff Davis knows the hearts of the people. It would be difficult for the The Milwaukee Wisconsin calls Jeff Davis and

Aleck Stephens "a brace of impudent knaves." Two knaves are rather a poor hand to hold in a big The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, republican, says

the "pot of local politics is boiling badly among the republicans in that State." In other words, everything seems to be "going to pot,"

Governor Ponder, of Delaware, has declined to convene the Legislature at the request of the Peach Growers' Association. There is one ponderous mater disposed of. But what is the matter with the Delaware peach crop that requires legislative ac-

The selection of Russell Erret as chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee is exciting some comment. He is Simon Cameron's man, and when was Simon ever known to err it in political matters?

It is regarded as a singular act of forgetfulness that no democratic paper, favorable to the new departure, has yet quoted, in reference to Jeff Davis, that he ought to have been "hung on a sour apple tree," as was sung during the rebellion by the Union

Colonel J. R. Herbert, formerly commander of the Baltimore Fifth regiment, has been nominated for Sheriff of Baltimore county. The Eigin (III.) Gazette thinks the democracy "have

yet to be educated before they lorget the training of a lifetime, and as a party, North and South, they will not accept the new departure, and the new departure will have to die in its infancy." If so soon I am to be done for I wonder what I was begun for.

The amendment to the constitution of West Virginia, which removes political disabilities and is popularly known as the "Flick amendment," has Thomas A. Hendricks for President and William

T. Wallace, of California, for Vice President, are named in the Sacramento Reporter. it is authoritatively announced that Chief Justice Chase fully endorses the Ohio democratic platform, and will vote for M'Cook and the entire democratic

ticket. The Marion (III.) Times is out for General Logan as the republican nominee for President in 1872.

MR. SEWARD IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Seward, the Central American Ship Capal and Free Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In a speech delivered before the Byculla Club at lombay by Mr. Seward, about a month ago, reported In the HERALD of the 1st inst., he refers to the ship canal across Central America, and says, "It can hardly fall to give new importance to queenly Caicutta." Mr. Seward has certainly the advantage of knowing the views of East India statesmen upon many matters, and what would be the probable effect of uniting the Allantic and Pacific Oceans via Central America has doubtless come under discussion between them. His remarks on this subject before the Bycullas show evident deliberation and purpose, and are probably in accord with public and

official opinion in India. Mr. Seward appears to have been sindying the Central American canal question by the light of his observations of the result of free trade in Japan, China and India, and he forecasts the influence of the interoceanic ship canal upon Calcutta from an elevated point of view, anticipating the time, now fast approaching, when the doctrine of free trade will be as thoroughly American as it is now almost exclusively British, when a fair field in Asia will be open to our merchants by a route made the shortest by a ship canal of our own via Nicaragua, as now seems probable, which will remove the disadvantage we now labor under in our intercourse with Asia of having to doable the Cape of Good Hope or else to cross the Atlantic and make use of the Suez Canal, which is about the width of the Atlantic Ocean nearer to England than to us. With free trade we shall have products of our own industry, vessels to naviguae the ocean, freighted with goods to sell at competing prices in the world's markets; but we must also take the necessary steps to stand upon the most favorable terms as to distance in the race for national success.

Mr. Seward says, "on his return home he will continue to devote his energies to harry up the construction of the ship canal." This is the prominent point in his address, so far as this country is concerned; and, taking into consideration the unsual experience and natural wisdom of a truly patriotic statesman, also the peculiar responsibility under which aff. Seward's speech was delivered, before the dide of india, as his parting words to Asia, it must be conceded that his counsel is pregnant with consequences of the greatest import to us; as well as to those to whom it was immediately addressed. Central American canal question by the light of his

History of a Murderer-Twice Convicted and Sentenced. [From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, June 10.]

however, we have obtained more full particulars, which we put before our readers this morning.

In 1885 Reese, together with J. W. Brown, were placed in Richmond county jail by military authority for the murder of a negro woman They were sentenced by a military commission to be hung, but this sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life in Fort Pulaski. They remained at Pulaski for six or eight months and were then pardoned by President Johnson. Brown afterwards died at home. One day in July, 1899, Reese was in Crawfordville and amused himself by petty assaults upon the negroes who were upon the streets. Among the other or eight months and were then pardoned by President Johnson. Brown afterwards died at home. One day in July, 1869, Reese was in Crawfordylle and amused himself by petty assaults upon the negroes who were upon the streets. Among the other negroes who were upon the streets. Among the other negroes who fell victums to his imposition was a former servant of Mr. Edwards. When Edwards witnessed this assault he exposimiated with Reese and advised him to desist. Reese then turned upon Edwards and wanted to know if he took up the quarrel. Edwards answered that he wanted no difficulty with him and was not armed. Reese then threatened to shoot Edwards, who told him to shoot if he wanted to, Reese thereupon drew a pistol and shot Edwards, who died almost immediately. Reese made his escape, but wes afterwards captured in Alabama and faken to the Atlanta jal, ile was brought to Angusta Angust 26, 1870, and confined in the county prison, from whence he was aken on the list of last May to Crawfordville to be tried. Failing to pracure a jury life venue was changed to Hanceck county, where the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder, and Judge Andrews, the next day, passed the sentence that Reese be hung on Fricay, the tit day of August 1884.

A hian named Ackers, who was the prosecuter in the case, informed Judge Andrews (so we learn from the sheriff of Hancock county) that his life was tirrectened by the relations of Reese. Ackers was advised to arm himself and be prepared. Just before sentence was passed Ackers, who was in the court room, saw the father and brothers of Reese approaching him at a rapid rate, when he at once levelled a denbie-barrelled shot gun at them, upon which they withdrew. Immediately after the sentence has all the was captured to the father hopes of earthiy pardon, that he had sent for a priest and now put his trust only in the mercy of Heaven. He said that he had been subject to fits of insanity since childhood, and that he has no more recollection of killing Edwards, who was his best friend and a

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Comments in the South on His Atlanta Speech.

The Sentiments Expressed by Jeff Repudiated-His Popularity on the Wane-Ris Speech the Best Radical Card-Jeff's

Inordinate Vanity.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8, 1871. Great as was the sensation created at the North by the speech of Mr. Jefferson Davis, a full report of which appeared in the HERALD the day following its delivery at Atlanta, it was no less great in the South. To say that the people here were surprised or astonished would give only a faint idea of how this extraordinary speech was received when the time and the very peculiar circumstances of the Southern people are taken into consideration. They were shocked at the utterances of the man was of all others should have held his tongue and acted with the descretion of a man possessing ordinary common sense. However much the people of the South sympathized with Mr. Davis, and however much they may at Atlanta, it is certain beyond doubt that they never wished the opportunity and never destred that he should be so foolish as to utter them. This Atlanta speech is the topic of conversation everywhere I go through the South, and the expressions of mingled astonishment and INDIGNATION

that generally greet its mention is a proof that Mr. Davis is not a representative Southern man of the present day, and that the "situation" has been accepted by nine-tenths of the people, ay, by nineteen-twentieths of them. Some people say Jeff is in his dotage; others angrily remark that he is "crazy as a bedoug," and others, still more incensed, say that he has a mania for working mischief to the South, and that his madness has method whenever on the eve of decisive elections. These and like expressions are to be heard in every direction since the publication of Jeff's Atlanta speech, and in the discussions that take place it is easy to see that he is not the popular favorite at the South so generally believed at the North. Jeff's greatness began after the war, through the blindness of Mr. Stanton in making him a prisoner. Had he been allowed to go scot free his course during the war as President of the confederacy, which was disastrous to the "lost cause," would have been severely criticised, and in all probability he would have been

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where he was idolized. This was the effect of the imprisonment and severity practised toward Jeff Davis by the federal government at the close of the late war. This caused him to be looked upon as a martyr by the entire people of the South, and he was so regarded until the present, when, under the inspiration of the Atlanta speech, he comes to be
viewed in an entirety new light. But with all his
faults, bad judgment and indiscretion Jeif Davis is
still looked upon in the South as its chief and leader—
second only to General Lee—and is consequently entitled to the sympathy and friendship of the people,
as far as they are able to bestow it. This, too, the
more so because of his recent persecution on
account of the prominent and active part he took in
the rebeliion. the rebellion.

I met to-day a former admirer of Mr. Davis, and ventured to ask his opinion of him since he spoke at Atlanta. This gentleman conversed very freely.

"What do you think of Mr. Davis' speech at Atlanta"! I saved

"What do you think of Mr. Davis' speech at At-lanta?" I asked.
"Well, I really don't know what to think about it.
It is most unfortunate that he should have made that
speech just at this time. It is the
BEST CARD
for the radicals in the Presidential campaign that
could have been gotten up."
"What could have been the object of Mr. Davis in
making such a speech?"

could have been gotten up."

"What could have been the object of Mr. Davis in making such a speech?"

"I am confident he had no object. But he is a man possessed of an extraordinary mind and a splendid flow of oratory, and he cannot withstand popular applause. With the first burst of enthusiasm he is completely carried away and his discretion vanishes before the up-turned multitude of faces, only too eager to appland anything that comes from his lios."

"You do not think, then, he made that speech de liberately, with the intention of producing a certain caset, which is just as certain to follow it."

"No, I do not. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that he was led away by the enthusiasm of the moment, and, in all probability, he has since regretical that he ever made it."

"Will be continue to make stump speeches of this sort in the Soulia"

"No; I am certsin that when he sees the manner in which it has been received by the Southern press, and the universal condemnation that has been passed upon it he will never repeat the same sentiments. It may be his

"You will admit that he was quite severe on the class of people that accept the situation," one of whom. I believe, you are vogresself."

whom, I believe, you are yourself?"
"Yes; but I think that the best feature of his whom, I believe, you are yourself?"

"Yes; but I think that the best feature of his speech, and its only redeeming one. When the peoble learn that he has denounced them as 'cowards' for endeavoring by the only means left them to regain their lost liberties and ruined fortunes they will become aroused and meensed, and this will bring forth an expression of popular will in the next Presidential election that otherwise might not have come out."

"The people, then, do accept the situation—that is, the thirteenth, ionrteenth and fliteenth amendments to the constitution?"

"Endoubtedly they do, and what is more, they are determined to ablde by them, no matter what Mr. Davis or any other

SOUTHERN SOREHEAD

may say to the contrary. It is their salvation. It was accepting the situation that carried Virginia when Walker was elected, Tennessee when Senter was elected, and this State when the radicals were overthrown last August."

"Will the remainder of the Southern States adopt the same platform?"

"I am confident they will. They have all virtually done so already. It is not from

CHOICE THEY DO IT, but because it is the only resource left them, and.

done so already. It is not from CHOICE THEY DO IT, but because it is the only resource left them, and, having accepted the situation, as it is called, they will abide by it."

"But Mr. Davis was enthusiastically applicated at

"But Mr. Davis was enthushastically applicated at Atianta. How do you account for that?"
"Well, you kno's how these things are. The untinking mass were carried away by the orator in the person of their former President, who had endured the tortures of a bastile on their account, just as the orator was carried away by the mass. When both had time for ealm, sobor reflection, I am almost certain that regrets were mutual."
"What is your opinon of the new departure of the democracy marked out by Mr. Vallandigham, of Chio?"

"It will be the salvation of the democratic party in the next Presidential campaign, and will be most heartily acquiesced in by all the Southern States. If the Northern democracy will only nominate a popular candidate, whether a soldier or a civilian, on such a piatform, the entire Southern vote will be east for him in the electoral college."

If will be the salvation of the democratic party

on saca a partorm, the entire southern vote will be east for him in the electoral college."

"Suppose Mr. Davis makes as lew more speeches like that at Atlanta, what then?"

"If he should he will be politically damned forever. As it stands now
the same of the stands of the same of

more sorchead speeches,"

The conversation ended here, and I can safely say
this is the outspoken senument of every enfranthis is the outspoken sentiment of every enfranchised chizen of the late confederacy, with a rare exception, and of many of the disabled class, though they have reason to be bitter still. General amnesty would make Davis and all like him as harmless as bables. The state of the same

SHALLPOX IN NEWARK.

The Disease Abaths-"Making Fish of One and Flesh of Another"-How Cases Are and Are Not Reported.

Newark authorities yesterday can be regarded as sufficient evidence then is the dreaded disease, smallpox, on the decline in that city. It has been computed by professional gentlemen that not one in every dozen cases has been reported to the health authorities as the law requires. There is a penalty less manner in which the sanitary affairs of the city are conducted this law is treated as a dead letter are conducted this law is treated as a dead letter by nearly all the doctors as well as the people. Some time ago Mr. John A. Kase, president of one of the banks, was prostrated with the disease; but it was not until recedity that the case was reported, and even then not until considerable agriation had been caused over the matter. The attending physician cause that hat he properly reported the case to one of the heatth inspectors, but the latter demes that he did. A similar case, in which a Mrs. Heath, of Broad street, was the subject, is yet fresh in people's minds, and it is declared that the making fish of one and flesh of another, on account of social standing, is too much carried on.

The new building adjacent to the Almshouse is nearly completed. The aninornies are now slive to their doubs in the proprises.

The new building adjacent to the Almshouse is nearly completed. The authorities are now alive to their duties in the premises and there is reasonable ground for hoping that the disease will be rooted out ere long. The drunken negro in charge of the cld department at the Almshouse has been sent about his business and the overseer of Poor now Keeps open his office every day. A Mrs. Notan and her two bables died from the disease recently, and cases are reported at East Orange.